

Salt Lake Postoffice Figures Show Remarkable Gains

In every department of the Salt Lake City postoffice, an increase in business is shown for the year now coming to a close. During the year an additional numbered station has been opened. No. 22 at Seventh East and Ninth South street. The free delivery has been extended to Federal Heights on the east bench and in Sugar House ward a large area has been annexed to the district. The free delivery consists of two deliveries each day and collections in the district. In the business district considerable improvement has been made. The business delivery has been extended to include 18 additional blocks, extending to the Union depot on the west. State street and South Temple on the east. Second East on Second and Third South streets, Sixth South and State street on the south, and the Rio Grande Western passenger depot on the southwest. The business district now has three regular deliveries each day which requires more efficient service than ever. The merchants find that this additional service gives better business facilities, and that it is a beneficial improvement. The residence districts of the city are being gradually covered with a net work of sub-stations where stamps and stationery can be bought and letters and packages registered. There are 25 of these stations in all. Five of them, station A, Fort Douglas, Murray, Sugar House and Calder's station, perform all the functions of a postoffice even to dispatching mail.

stamps, envelopes and other supplies which has added considerable work and made necessary an extra set of books for these accounts. For instance, when the postmaster at Franklin, Idaho, for example, makes a requisition for stamps and envelopes, it is sent to Washington. The order department has the order filled at the Salt Lake postoffice and rushed to Idaho giving much quicker service for the postoffice under the Salt Lake sub-agency. The sale in stamps shows an increase of \$12,191.78 this year which gives some idea of the growth of business in the Salt Lake postoffice. Envelopes showed an increase of \$12,254.22. In third class matter there was a decrease and also in the rent of boxes which did not amount to much. In the total receipts there was an increase of \$21,220.23, a substantial gain for the past year. The registry division shows a healthy increase. There were 162,722 registered letters and packages sent through the mail, an increase of 12,749 over last year. For delivery there were 168,952 letters and packages received.

International orders paid showed an increase. The money order business in the state increased \$195,784.91, a remarkable amount in remittances. Salt Lake's postoffice was considered again this year among the 50 leading postoffices of the country and received special recognition from the government in being made the sub-agency for the intermountain district, including Utah, Idaho and Arizona. The efficiency of the postoffice department has increased wonderfully this year, with the improvement in the service that has been made by Postmaster Thomas. His force of clerks and carriers have made every effort to carry out his plans and promote the good of the service. The postoffice department shows the growth of the city and the excellent standard it has set in encouraging to a city like Salt Lake.

Statements of Money Order Business of the Salt Lake City Postoffice for Year Ending Nov. 30, 1910

	No.	Amount.	Free.
Domestic money orders issued.....	43,261	\$99,823.23	\$3,738.11
International orders issued.....	13,570	\$25,494.47	\$2,091.79
Domestic money orders paid.....	113,733	\$1,363,690.74	
International orders paid.....	814	\$2,943.58	
Remittances received from depositing postmasters of surplus money order funds.....	16,890	\$4,657,958.60	

REGISTRY STATISTICS FOR 1909 AND 1910.

	1909.	1910.	Inc.
Pieces registered at main office and stations.....	90,973	102,722	12,749
Pieces forwarded and returned to senders.....	3,574	3,598	24
Pieces received for delivery.....	100,497	106,922	8,425
Pieces in transit.....	56,774	58,591	1,817
Desk deliveries at main office.....	4,911	48,211	4,300
Desk deliveries at stations and branches.....	2,575	2,755	180
Carrier deliveries at main office.....	11,921	45,545	3,624
Carrier deliveries at stations and branches.....	7,416	7,866	450

RECEIPTS—SALT LAKE CITY POSTOFFICE.

1909.	Stamps.	Cards.	Envelopes.	Second class.	Third class.	Box rents.	Total.
1st quarter	\$3,876.60	\$2,550.00	\$14,929.93	\$4,366.27	\$23.90	\$213.55	\$7,939.33
2nd quarter	\$3,021.40	\$2,650.00	\$15,843.98	\$4,419.86	21.82	\$198.15	\$7,546.22
3rd quarter	\$7,415.40	\$2,550.00	\$17,592.57	\$4,729.15	\$63.57	\$219.55	\$94,924.04
4th quarter	\$8,138.00	\$2,532.00	\$18,362.05	\$5,123.67	\$27.94	\$214.60	\$108,359.36
1910.	\$27,451.40	\$9,482.00	\$66,728.32	\$18,631.95	\$710.43	\$875.85	\$376,759.95
1st quarter	\$8,719.00	\$2,450.00	\$19,355.56	\$5,224.27	\$472.80	\$213.25	\$9,375.38
2nd quarter	\$7,777.48	\$2,165.00	\$20,884.70	\$5,234.01	\$218.80	\$9,230.99
3rd quarter	\$8,146.70	\$2,400.00	\$19,752.85	\$4,891.98	\$213.15	\$9,734.71
4th qtr. est.	\$9,000.00	\$2,500.00	\$20,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$220.00	\$110,000.00
1910.	\$38,442.18	\$9,515.00	\$79,973.54	\$20,620.26	\$472.50	\$875.20	\$402,980.14
1909.	\$27,451.40	\$9,482.00	\$66,728.32	\$18,631.95	\$710.43	\$875.85	\$376,759.95
Increase.	\$12,191.78	\$33.00	\$12,245.22	\$2,018.41	\$237.63	\$200.55	\$27,220.23



FOUR GENERATIONS.

Reading from left to right sitting, Marie Magdalene Larsen, Mary Irene Christiansen, Anger Marie Christiansen, Standing, Hyrum J. Christiansen. The baby is a granddaughter of the late L. John Nuttall, and great-granddaughter of the late President John Taylor.

PRETTY SALT LAKE BUNGALOW.



RESIDENCE OF MR. MILTON E. LIPMAN, 925 FIRST AVE.
D. C. Dart, Architect.

FORCE INCREASED.
In order to cover the additional distribution district eight mail carriers were added to the force, three of them being placed in the residence districts and five in business districts. The office force was also increased in handling the mail, five clerks of the first class being appointed. One laborer was also added to the outside working force, making a total of 14 new appointments in the postoffice department.

LODE MINING IN ALASKA.
The story of gold mining in Alaska during the last 20 years has been largely the record of her rich placer fields. Now it is assured that additional and interesting chapters will be added to the splendid story by the activity of her lode miners. From one end of the territory to the other ledges are being uncovered and new discoveries made, and from a region known far and wide for the wealth of its placers, Alaska is now destined to become equally famous for her rich lode mines. Strikes are being reported regularly and reports are being received of tunnels to be driven, stamp mills to be erected, and new discoveries of rich bearing quartz. The best vein so far discovered is the Cliff mine which is already paying enormous dividends and its owners are now in Seattle perfecting arrangements for new machinery with which to further develop the property and increase the capacity of the stamp mill early next year.

Prospectors who have never looked upon Alaska as other than a placer held are now turning their attention to the country and even at this time of the year the boats to Cordova, Valdez and other points on the southward route are crowded with prospectors eager to be early in the field and to reap the reward of their enterprise. Valdez, Alaska, where a good vein was found last summer and since has been developed into a payable property. With all these mills running and paying dividends, development and prospecting work will be greatly stimulated, and the country will receive a pretty thorough overhauling next summer.

The great drawback to the development of Alaska is the law which compels us to import our coal from Canada. This coal is not good for steaming purposes, and is very costly. Landed on Mineral creek, it will cost at least \$20 per ton. There is an abundance of coal in Alaska, upon which we would not have to pay duty, and it could be landed in Valdez at the rate of about \$4 or \$5 a ton. One ton of this coal is equivalent in heat units to about two tons of the British Columbia coal. "However, we had assurance from government representatives last summer that an effort to pass remedial legislation for Alaska will be made this winter, so we are hopeful that the coal question will not retard the development of Alaska very much longer."

CANTILEVER BRIDGE IN ALASKA.
Some months ago the Copper River & Northwestern railroad completed a notable steel span bridge over the Copper river between the Miles and Childs glaciers in Alaska, a description of the work appearing at the time. Now the same company is engaged in stretching a steel cantilever bridge across the Kuskulma river at milepost 115 from Cordova. The work is to be finished all winter and, despite the prevailing idea that Alaska is too cold to permit of any work throughout the winter months, the climate at this point is not unlike that of the northern portion of the United States and the steel gang is able to push the construction right along through November and December. The length of the cantilever is 550 feet and the total length of the bridge is 800 feet. It is 250 feet above the water level so it will undoubtedly be one of the most interesting pieces of construction on this somewhat remarkable railroad which is being built upon standard lines and is destined to become a most important factor in the rebuilding of the interior of Alaska. All along the route above the Kuskulma hundreds of men and teams are at work pushing the railroad to Kenai, to be the terminus which is 200 miles from Cordova, the seaport. Here the ships of the Alaska Steamship Co. weekly discharge vast cargoes of supplies and equipment for the men who are building the road through the wonderful region.

Progressive Policy Responsible for Murray's Splendid Advancement



MURRAY COMMERCIAL CLUB.

From a hygienic and economical basis Murray is favored with a water supply unequalled by any community anywhere.

SEWER SYSTEM.

The first unit of a sewer system extending from Murray street to Little Cottonwood creek and paralleling State street on the west for this distance has been accomplished and placed in operation during the year, thus relieving a very unsanitary condition within the most congested district of the city.

NEW FIRE ENGINE.

An item of no small importance was the purchase of a gasoline fire engine which has demonstrated as being of great efficiency and a protection against fire loss. The board of fire wardens have conceded a material reduction of insurance rates to property owners on account of the securing of this engine and the showing of efficiency made by the Murray volunteer fire department.

NEW ORDINANCES.

In a legislative way, the council has promulgated and adopted an entire new set of ordinances which will be effective Jan. 1, 1911, and which embrace many advanced hygienic features to safeguard and preserve the health of the community.

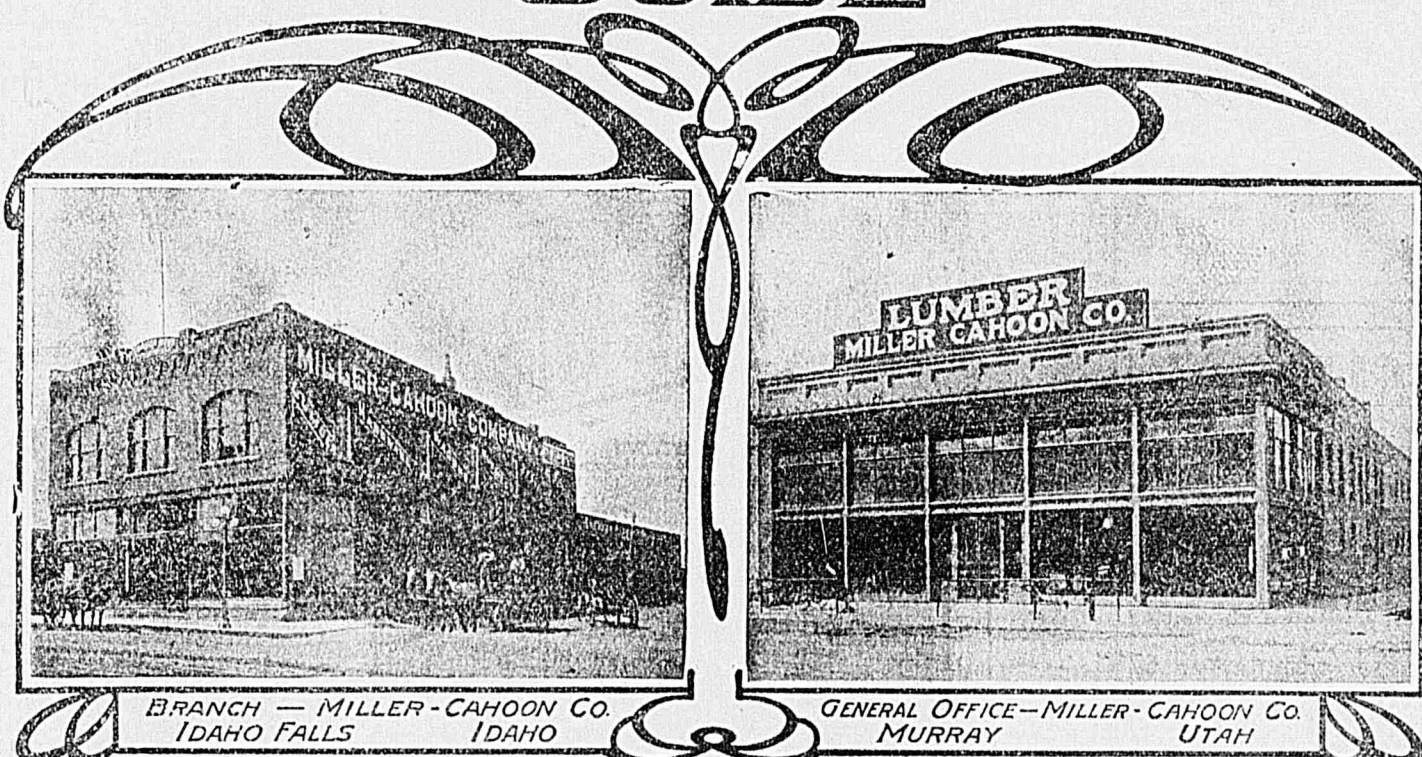
During the ensuing year no new improvements of any great extent are anticipated but a conservative policy of maintenance of present utilities and such expansions as are required with all encouragement that can be given towards the welfare of the citizens and the advancement of the city and its interests will be continued.

COMMERCIAL CLUB IS DOING GOOD WORK

Murray, Dec. 17.—The citizens of Murray, realizing the advantages of an organization, and attempting to exploit the advantages of the community, met on the 7th day of February, 1910, to discuss plans of

organization. The result was the organization of the Murray Commercial club, the membership of which, at the present time, crowds the hundred mark. The club occupies very commodious and suitable quarters in the heart of the city in which a care is conducted, and where the business men meet together as occasion requires to consider matters pertaining to the business interests of the community. The club, realizing that Murray is located in the center of the richest and best agricultural section of the State of Utah, and has an abundance of property along three transcontinental railways that pass through the city, suited for manufacturing purposes, has been diligently working to the end of having the agricultural resources developed and factories established, not only to take care of products of the farms, but for the transformation of the natural products which abound in the State of Utah into useful articles of trade. Toward the end of improving agricultural conditions, farmers' institutes are being conducted monthly in connection with the extension work of the Agricultural college of Utah, the advantages of which the farmers are beginning to realize, as shown by the increased attendance at each meeting, and by advertising and other means, the people of not only this region but of the whole United States are having their attention called to the agricultural possibilities and land for agricultural purposes has come into considerably greater demand. Many acres that have lain idle during recent years because of smelter smoke and other excuses, and inefficient methods of farming, are being broken and the indications are that the rich agricultural lands in this region are to be made to produce as only such land can. A canning factory, distillery and a million dollar brick and fire clay production factory have already been established and induced to locate in this city, and other factories, particularly a broom factory, soap factory and tin can factory are among the immediate possibilities. The club is now working on the proposition of establishing a "market day" to be held weekly or less frequently as the demand requires, where the farmers can bring in such articles of produce and other property as they desire to dispose of and have it disposed of at the market place without costs, by which it is also expected that the problem of the high cost of living will in a measure be solved, by bringing the consumer and the producer together. All in all, the prospects for Murray are brighter than they have been for considerable time past, due largely to the organized effort that is being made through the Commercial club to develop and bring to the front the advantages, which by location and surroundings the town enjoys.

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